

How East and Southern Africa are equipping farmers to deal with the impacts of climate change

Hosted by: Government of Zimbabwe, SACAU

Participants: Governments of Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia; Vuna



COP22 Side Event | Wed, 16 November 2016 | 18h30 – 20h00
Austral Room

Opening Remarks



Mr Prince MUPAZVIRIHO



Permanent Secretary: Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe

Mr Mupazviriho is currently the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate focusing on Climate Change, Water Resources development and Management, Environment and Natural Resources; Forestry and Wildlife Management in Zimbabwe. Over the past 25 years he has held various posts in the public sector at senior level and has been instrumental in implementing performance management and results based management in the Zimbabwe Public Service. He is the former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mining Development and implemented the Mines and Minerals Act as well as spearheading the certification of Zimbabwe to the KPCS.

Mr Mupazviriho was responsible for managing the Youth Development and Employment Creation Funds in the Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment. He is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Administration and Commerce having specialized in Business Management and Financial Accounting. He holds an MBA from the United Kingdom with special interest in Organisational Development, Strategic Management and Performance Measurement.



Official High-Level Note



Hon. O.C.Z MUCHINGURI-KASHIRI

Minister of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe

Honourable Minister Oppah Charm Zvipange Muchinguri-Kashiri is a highly experienced individual with extensive knowledge in governance and politics. She is a seasoned politician having served over 20 years in senior government positions which include being a Minister, Deputy Minister and Governor of an Administrative Province. She is also a Member of Parliament and has a passion for women empowerment and environmental issues.

She has a sound academic background having attained BSc Hons degree in International Relations and Economics (USA), MSc in Public Administration (USA) and further MSc in International Relations from the University of Zimbabwe. She is currently studying for a Doctorate Degree with the University of Kwazulu Natal in South Africa.



Official High-Level Note



Introduction

1. Economies in Africa, incl. Zimbabwe rely on Agriculture. This is now threatened by changing climate.
2. 70% of Zimbabwe population lives in rural areas; 80% of them rely on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. Highly vulnerable to climate variability.
3. Challenge of food security compounded by recurrence of droughts, high cost of production, degraded soils, undeveloped markets and rural to urban migration.
4. Lack of funding to farmers, especially smallholders farmers & unavailability of lines of credit undermine agricultural production in developing countries especially Africa.



Official High-Level Note



Transforming Agriculture

1. For food security, agricultural sector needs to become more productive and resilient. Requiring: transformation in the management of natural resources (e.g. land, water, soil nutrients, and genetic resources) and higher efficiency in the use of these resources and inputs for production.
2. Transitioning to such systems could also generate significant mitigation benefits by increasing carbon sinks, as well as reducing emissions per unit of agricultural unit.
3. Impacts of climate variability first witnessed decades ago. Research started to enhance rainwater harvesting, reduce tillage, mulching, enhance rainfall infiltration, crop rotations.



Official High-Level Note



Zimbabwe's Response

1. Following the 2015/2016 El Nino induced drought, Zimbabwe is becoming more proactive than being responsive, following the current drought having affected over 2.4million people, leaving them in dire need of food aid and the country requiring to import over 700 000th tonnes of maize.
2. Zimbabwe has embarked on command agriculture, a special agriculture food security initiative. This is to ensure that at least 400 000ha of land is put under irrigation to produce a minimum of 5t/ha towards the country's food security.



Official High-Level Note



CSA and Zimbabwe

1. Women farmers are among the most affected as demonstrated by their minimal capacity to make decisions and the skewedness of land ownership.
2. Researchers, practitioners, experts and institutions have also identified and packaged good practices to respond to the changing climate, these practices are now referred to as climate smart agriculture (CSA). Zimbabwe is developing a Climate Smart Agriculture Manual to standardise and improve the efforts on CSA.
3. CSA is agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and sustainable development goals.



Official High-Level Note



What does CSA include?

1. Rainwater harvesting and supplementary irrigation
2. Renewable energy and energy efficiency adoption in agriculture
3. Conservation agriculture including pests and disease control
4. Genetic resources – plant and animal varieties/strains that tolerate climate extremes
5. Harvesting, Processing and Supply chains
6. Resilient ecosystems – sustainable production systems may also contribute to reducing or removing greenhouse gases



Official High-Level Note



Barriers to adoption of CSA

1. Lack of knowledge of CSA principles, practices and benefits and the overall benefit of improved yields when compared to traditional farming system – needs awareness, training and demonstrations.
2. CSA has promoted laborious systems or rural women, hence, the need for enhanced mechanization.
3. Limited value addition and markets for alternative crops that are not readily consumed at household levels calls for scaled up training and sustainable market linkages.
4. Technologies under CSA may come with high investment costs thus hinder adoption; therefore there is need for primary financing and start up support to farmers.



Official High-Level Note



CSA Enablers

1. Zimbabwe included CSA in the INDC document as an adaptation measure with mitigation co-benefits.
2. Ratification of the Paris Agreement – potential to unlock opportunities under Article 7 (establishes the global goal on adaptation, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change).
3. Development of relevant National Policies and Implementation Strategies that mainstream climate smart agriculture (CSA)



Official High-Level Note



CSA Enablers (continued)

4. Training, awareness and continuous extension support on CSA using a value chain approach ensuring that the planted seed will grow to maturity, harvested, processed where necessary and sold in a competitive market to ensure returns on the farmers' investment is fundamental.
5. Women can play a very important role in climate smart agriculture. This is demonstrated by their custodianship on the natural resources, as they are responsible for day to day searching of firewood and water. Therefore women can be the agents of change in addressing the climate change challenges and scaling up of CSA.



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CSA Enablers (continued)

6. There is need for Governments through national fiscal, ensure resource availability and a ready market (e.g. for small grain), that makes business sense especially to the youths who are now preferring other better rewarding enterprises than agriculture.
7. Government support and allocation of resources and private sector finance to co-finance multi-lateral climate finances that may be available like the Green Climate Fund is key in promoting CSA.





Mr Ishmael SUNGA

CEO: SACAU

Ishmael joined the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) as its Chief Executive Officer in 2005. SACAU is a regional membership-based farmers' organisation comprising 17 national farmers' unions/association in southern African countries. It represents the common interests of organised agriculture in southern Africa on regional, continental and global matters, and promotes and ensures strong and effective farmers representation in all countries in the region.

Ishmael is passionate about agricultural development advocates for a more transformative approach which combines a number of key elements, among them the need for massive investment in backbone rural infrastructure, the development of a new generation of farmers and farmers' organisations, improved governance of value chains, fair trade, modernisation, scale economies and leveraging ICTs for acceleration and scale and wider impact.





Mr Ishmael SUNGA, CEO



Vision

- A vibrant, prosperous and sustainable farming sector that ensures **food security** and contributes to **economic growth** in southern Africa

Mission

- To be the main **voice of farmers** on regional, continental and global matters, and **to promote and ensure strong and effective farmers' organisations** in all countries in Southern Africa.

Membership and coverage

- **17 National Farmers' Associations in 12 countries** in southern Africa, representing more than **10m farmers** in the region

SACAU's strategic pillars

Policy advocacy on regional and global matters

Strengthening the capacity of farmers' organisations

Provision of agriculture-related information to members and stakeholders



Barriers to building climate resilience

Complexity of the challenge

“Short termism”

Inadequate public and private sector investment

Limited capabilities of farmers’ organisations (FOs) to engage & support farmers

Limited awareness of existing/potential CC management solutions

Limited application of exiting technologies and other solutions by farmers

Limited access to and availability of appropriate weather information for investment decisions and operations management

Limited availability of and access to appropriate weather related insurance products for farmers

Unequal distribution of risks and costs along value chains

Low productivity and limited viability

Limited development funding for CC management, as well as limited access to CC funding facilities by FOs and farmers



SACAU's approach to climate resilience

Strategy: Policy advocacy, capacity strengthening of farmers' organisations (FOs) and provision of information

CC poses a serious and long term threat: it should be viewed in the context of the transformation agenda

Agric sector has the highest potential to address CC problems on a wide scale. Mitigation and adaptation are both important

Transformation: Strategic infrastructural investments; long term planning and development of a new generation of farmers

Need for a comprehensive response: multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary and involving multi-stakeholders- systems management

Multi-stakeholder partnerships- include private sector and R&D institutions

Increased public sector investment in climate management infrastructure

Its everyone's problem: farmers cannot shoulder the burden alone- need to share risks and costs amongst all actors in the value chains

FOs play a critical role: strengthen capacities of FOs at all levels to address CC matters

Increased development financing and technical resources towards FOs and farmers

Reward farmers for environmental protection as a public services

Leveraging ICTs for scale, acceleration and wider impact



Introduction to Vuna



Mr Golden MAHOVE

Deputy Team Leader: Vuna

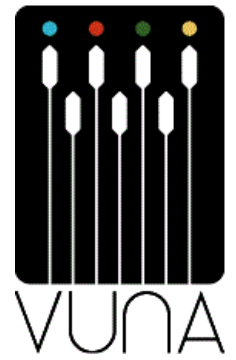
Golden is passionate about the role of the private sector in creating shared value to address poverty and how to make markets work for smallholder farmers. His experience spans Southern, East and West Africa and the United Kingdom.

He presently serves as the Deputy Team Leader and Agriculture Facility Lead on DFID's Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (Vuna), a five-year CSA initiative covering East and Southern Africa. The programme aims to stimulate and support transformative change in agriculture across East and Southern Africa (ESA) catalysing collective private, public and civic sector efforts.

Mr Mahove specialises in enterprise and agribusiness development with a particular interest in business models that create shared value. Before this assignment, he served in several leadership roles in economic and agribusiness consulting, investment fund management and agribusiness development including teaching/training market development practitioners and as a UN diplomat with a focus on youth in agribusiness.



Introduction to Vuna



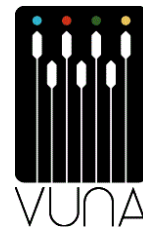
Video from the Side Event not available – please follow this link to the website:

<http://vuna-africa.com/>



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



General Purpose of the discussion

Deepen understanding of how to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the face of negative climate change

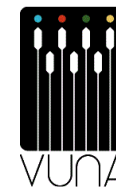
Present some of the challenges smallholder farmers face in East and Southern Africa

Demonstrate what Vuna's focus countries are doing to support climate resilience



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Ms Gertrude KAMBAUWA | Govt. of Malawi

Gertrude has spent 18 years working in the Malawian Department of Land Resources Conservation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. She is now the Deputy Director of the Environmental, Conservation and Education (ECE) Unit.



Ms Mary MAJULE | Govt. of Tanzania

Mary Majule is a Principal Agriculture Officer working at the Environmental Management Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Mary's 25+ years of experience working in agriculture, environment and climate change have given her the perfect foundation for providing expertise and coordination in the agriculture sector.



Mr Justin CHUUNKA | Govt. of Zambia

Justin's career has breadth across both professional practice and academic experience. He has spent the last 20 years working for the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture. He is currently working under the Department of Policy and Planning, Policy Analysis Unit, as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture (CAADP) and Climate Change Focal Point.



Mr Kudzai NDIDZANO | Govt. of Zimbabwe

Kudzai is the current National Climate Change Compliance Officer in the Climate Change Management Department of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe. He is responsible for national compliance to the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and reporting through the National Communications.



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Ms Gertrude KAMBAUWA | Govt. of Malawi

Gertrude has spent 18 years working in the Malawian Department of Land Resources Conservation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. She is now the Deputy Director of the Environmental, Conservation and Education (ECE) Unit.

Malawi has been successful in the way it has coordinated CA, and more recently CSA activities.

1. How important is it to make sure there is strong coordination in Malawi to advance CSA?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Ms Gertrude KAMBAUWA | Govt. of Malawi

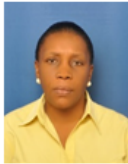
Gertrude has spent 18 years working in the Malawian Department of Land Resources Conservation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. She is now the Deputy Director of the Environmental, Conservation and Education (ECE) Unit.

2. What lessons can you share about how to make coordination of CSA work well?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Ms Mary MAJULE | Govt. of Tanzania

Mary Majule is a Principal Agriculture Officer working at the Environmental Management Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Mary's 25+ years of experience working in agriculture, environment and climate change have given her the perfect foundation for providing expertise and coordination in the agriculture sector.

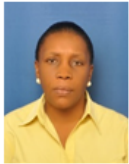
Tanzania has advanced with the mapping of CSA initiatives and with its CSA programme.

1. What critical success factors contributed to the mapping exercise of CSA activities in Tanzania?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Ms Mary MAJULE | Govt. of Tanzania

Mary Majule is a Principal Agriculture Officer working at the Environmental Management Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Mary's 25+ years of experience working in agriculture, environment and climate change have given her the perfect foundation for providing expertise and coordination in the agriculture sector.

2. What lessons have you learned are important in ensuring that stakeholders are aware of the CSA initiatives and understand them?

What approach has the Government of Tanzania used to support these CSA initiatives?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Mr Justin CHUUNKA | Govt. of Zambia

Justin's career has breadth across both professional practice and academic experience. He has spent the last 20 years working for the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture. He is currently working under the Department of Policy and Planning, Policy Analysis Unit, as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture (CAADP) and Climate Change Focal Point.

Zambia has innovated the Farmer Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) with an e-voucher scheme, providing greater choice for farmers and private sector inclusion.

1. Tell us briefly how the e-voucher scheme works in Zambia and how it has helped to make small holder farmers more climate resilient.



Panel Discussion

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Mr Justin CHUUNKA | Govt. of Zambia

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2. How necessary is the role of the private sector in ensuring climate resilience of smallholder farmers?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Mr Justin CHUUNKA | Govt. of Zambia

Justin's career has breadth across both professional practice and academic experience. He has spent the last 20 years working for the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture. He is currently working under the Department of Policy and Planning, Policy Analysis Unit, as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture (CAADP) and Climate Change Focal Point.

3. What are the biggest barriers preventing smallholder farmers in Zambia from improving their livelihoods in the face of negative climate change?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Mr Kudzai NDIDZANO | Govt. of Zimbabwe

Kudzai is the current National Climate Change Compliance Officer in the Climate Change Management Department of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe. He is responsible for national compliance to the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and reporting through the National Communications.

Zimbabwe has a strong framework for conservation agriculture (2010-15) and is now working with Vuna to develop a robust CSA framework.

1. Why – or in what way – is a CSA framework so important for the smallholder farmer on the ground?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa



Mr Kudzai NDIDZANO | Govt. of Zimbabwe

Kudzai is the current National Climate Change Compliance Officer in the Climate Change Management Department of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe. He is responsible for national compliance to the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and reporting through the National Communications.

2. How can an effective CSA framework contribute to higher and more reliable yields, and to greater food security?



Panel Discussion

Vuna Focus Countries in East and Southern Africa

All Panellists



You have the opportunity to deliver a take away message - what is the key point you would like to make?



Closing Remarks



Mr Washington ZHAKATA

Director - Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe

Currently the Director for the Climate Change Management Department in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe, Mr Washington Zhakata has worked extensively with climate change over the past twenty years.

He has served as project manager for the Second and Third National Communications, Vulnerability & Adaptation, and Mitigation studies for Zimbabwe and the National Capacity Needs Assessment for the three Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Climate Change, Land Degradation and Biodiversity).

He was a Taskforce Bureau Member on GHG Inventories of the IPCC for 7 years and also lectured at the University of Zimbabwe for 13 years. He is currently an Executive Board Member of CDM, representing developing countries.



Event Hosts and Participants

Side Event Hosts: Government of Zimbabwe, SACAU



Side Event Participants: Governments of Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; Vuna



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Vuna is a regional climate smart agriculture programme, funded by DFID and implemented by Adam Smith International

